The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,175.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ..... „ 72 0
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First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Sattara," 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Beyts, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 16th March, at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	24
„ Ratnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	18	„ Madras	29
„ Mangalore	19	„ Coconada	31
„ Cannanore	20		April
„ Calicut	20	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Beypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Tuticorin	22	„ False Point	3
„ Colombo	25	Arrive Calcutta	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

[Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

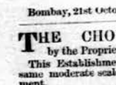
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bussorah	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	25	9
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	28	9
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	11
„ Muscat	16	30	„ Linga	30	13
	April			April.	
„ Bunder Abbas	18	1	„ Bunder Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	20	3	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	22	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	23	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 15th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 tons register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N., commander, this ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 8th February 1869. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Elentheria," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

[W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Elentheria."

ombay 4th March 1869

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medway," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Medway."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Crusader," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Grounsell at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the "Crusader."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;

FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health,) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in the country. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862,—Class 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co., PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,

Gravel Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ superior Book-work	3s., 4s.
„ Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s. 6d.
„ Woodcuts extra fine	10s.
„ fine per lb.	3s., 4s.
coloured Inks, per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s.
„ fine per lb.	3s., 4s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 12s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	12s., 15s., 20s.
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs. Parsons, Fletcher, & Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

** Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.
Through to Liverpool, 1st class, £67; 2nd class, £45.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.		1	Rug with Straps,
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars,	1	Inverness Cape.
1	½ „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "Windsor Castle," being under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 14th March. For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1869.

THE LAST NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 11TH MARCH,

AT THE

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Mr. J. H. Willy announces with regret the termination of his engagement with those popular Artists,

GRACE EGERTON

(Mrs. GEORGE CASE),

AND

Mr. GEORGE CASE,

This Evening will be presented several new impersonations, amongst which may be enumerated

MISS MINERVA CASSANDRA,

SIGNORA INEZ,

THE SPANISH DANCER.

BY DESIRE,

Mrs. George Case will repeat her celebrated imitation of Mr. Sothern, as

LORD DUNDREARY,

and introduce

MISS WARBLER,

with Grand Operatic Scena.

Mrs. BOTHERBY,

Mrs. FERRET,

AND

JOHN BRETTLES,

(THE BOOTS.)

THE WIZARD OF THE EAST,

with new illusions.

THE PROTEAN CABINET,

with new effects.

SIMS REEVES,

in a new song.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered) ..... Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered) ..... „ 3
Upper Circle ..... „ 2
Pit ..... „ 1

Doors open at half-past 8, Performance to commence at 9 P.M precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a plan of the Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for in those places.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.—The Bhore Ghaut Accident Enquiry Commission will meet in the, Durbar Room, Town Hall, at noon on the 10th instant.

H. T. HANCOCK, Captain R. E.,
Secretary to the Commission.

Bombay, 10th March 1869.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—A Brougham, English-built, with an Arab horse four years old. Apply to HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICE.—We have authorized Bhoolabhai Vurrujbhoy, Manecklal Hemchund, and Nagur Ally Golam Hussein, all, or either of them, to conduct all our business with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

HEWETT & Co.

Ahmedabad, 6th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 31st inst., for the Feed, Shoeing, and Veterinary treatment for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 13TH INSTANT.

** ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Braidwood on Pyrenia	... ...	Rs. 8	0
Scheffler's Ocular Defects	... ...	... 5	12
Vicker's Tukker Æsop	... ...	... 3	12
Wells on Diseases of the Eye	... ...	... 18	0
Belgravia, vol. 7—July to Dec. 1868	... ...	... 5	12
The Invalid's Cook	... ...	... 0	6
Minister's Wooing. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	...	... 1	2
Dilke's Greater Britain, 2 vols.	... ...	... 21	0
Rogers's How to speak Hindoostanee	... ...	... 1	8
Davidson's Right Lines in their Right Places	...	... 0	12
The Blithedale Romance. By Hawthorne	... ...	... 1	8
Milly's Hero	... ...	... 2	12
Mackay's Extraordinary Popular Delusions	...	... 1	14
Wynter's Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers	...	... 3	12
Smith's Disinfectants and Disinfection	... ...	... 0	0
Greig's Literary and Social Judgments	... ...	... 0	12
Leland's Haus Breihnau's Party	... ...	... 1	14
Pombanye's How we are Governed	... ...	... 3	12
A Sister's Bye Hours	... ...	... 0	8
Play Books—Used Up, and the Fire Raiser.—Each		... 10	8
Cotton's Nine years on the North-west Frontier	...	... 3	12
Palgrave's History of the Anglo-Saxons	... ...	... 3	12
Burgh's The Slide Valve	... ...	... 2	0
Common Prayer Books, Pocket size, with clasp	...	... 2	0
Platt's Translation of Ikhwanu-s-Safa, or brothers of purity.		8	0
Dowson's ditto ditto		... 5	8
The Percy Anecdotes, vols. 1 and 2	... ...	... 5	12
Home Book of Amusements for Young Ladies	...	... 3	12
French Country Family	... ...	... 9	8
Noad's Manual of Electricity	... ...	... 2	12
Swainson on Taxidermy	... ...	... 2	0
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual	... ...	... 0	12
Forde's Art of Singing at Sight	... ...	... 0	12
Tom Hood's Comic Annual	... ...	... 3	12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with Appendix		... 1	8
——— ——— ——— ———		small size	1
——— ——— ——— ———		ditto	0
Madame Goubaud's Crochet Book	... ...	... 0	12

ORGAN MUSIC.

Fetis on Choir and Chorus Singing	...	1 2
Warren's Complete Instructor for the Organ	...	3 0
——— Appendix to ditto	...	2 4
——— Hints to young Organists	...	2 4
Scheibler's Theory of Tuning Organs	...	0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Boosey's Household Music, Parts 12 and 13	...	1 0
——— Musical Cabinet, Nos. 120 and 121.—Each	...	0 12
Song.—I canna sing the old Songs	...	2 0
——— Maggie's Secret, and Maggie's Welcome.—Each	...	2 0
——— Come back to Erin	...	1 8
——— Medicine-Jack; and Heart-Longing.—Each	...	1 8
——— The Wedding of Biddy McGrane	...	1 8
——— The Wheel of Life	...	2 0
——— The Gosford's Song; and Lady Moon.—Each	...	2 0
Waltzes.—Geraldine; Chopin; and Souvenir.—Each	...	1 8
Galop.—Rocket	... ...	1 8
Polka.—Jolly Dogs	... ...	1 8

SPOHN'S DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING.

Parts 1 to 3 have now arrived. Subscription for 12 numbers in advance, Rs. 9 in Bombay; Rs. 9½ to Outstations.

CHESTERMAN'S MEASURING TAPES, 30, 50, and 100 feet.

CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS in numbers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, (to arrive in a few days,) COFFEE, grown at Punchgunny, pronounced equal to best Mocha.—In bags of 7 lbs., Rs. 3.

POTATOES, new crop, very fine.—In baskets of 112 lbs., Rs. 10. Apply to

Bombay, 10th March, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited to be lodged up till noon on Monday, 15th instant, for repairs necessary to the ship "Kooria Mooria." For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1869.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Life-Governors, Members, and Subscribers will be held at the Rooms of the Institution, Hornby Row, on Saturday the 13th inst. at 4 P.M., to amend Sections 8, 12, 15, 25, 29, and 33 of the Bye-laws, &c., as per printed memorandum in Circular.

DHIRAJRAM DULPATRAM,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Wanted, from the 1st September next, for two years certain, in the Fort of Bombay, suitable Quarters, containing about 12,000 superficial feet, for the Government Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Apply to the undersigned at the present Government Telegraph Office, in Church Gate Street.

W. K. BROOKE,
Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—SIXTH CALL on NEW SHARES.—NOTICE.—A Sixth Call of Rupees Fifty per Share on the new shares in the Company has this day been made payable to us at the office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on 1st April 1869.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 10th March 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the estate of Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghcesta.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Final Account of the Liquidation, with its vouchers, has this day been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
J. M. DERNNAN,
WISHWANATH DONDHOBA, } Trustees.

Bombay, 10th March 1869.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bai Asha, the widow of the late Shah Tricumdass Moolchund, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Bombay by Sha Prunjeevundass Jugosha, Jeykissendass Jugosha, Hurgovundass Jugosha and Haloochund Jugosha.—Dated this 8th day of March 1869.

THACKER & CHALK,
Applicants' Proctors.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED MARCH 9.

	Rs.	a.
Lodge's Peerage, 1869	24	0
The Adventures of Dr. Brady; by W. H. Russell	4	8
Midsummer Night's Dream; illustrated by Silhouettes	24	0
On the Cam, or University Life at Cambridge	2	0
The Rock Ahead; by Edmund Yates	4	8
Hartwig's Polar World and its Living Wonders	16	0
Bell's Great Parliamentary Bore	3	12
Once a Week, Volume 1868	7	8
Thackeray's Irish Sketch Book	5	12
Puck on Pegasus. Illustrated edition	7	8
On Going to Sleep	1	8
Bagel on the Human Hair	3	0
Transactions of the Social Science Association at Birmingham	9	0
Braddon's Ralph the Bailiff, and other Tales	4	8
George Eliot's Spanish Gipsy	5	12
Brown's 507 Mechanical Movements	3	8
Indian Army and Civil Service List, 1869	16	0
Chesney's Indian Polity	16	0
Dyer's Pompeii	10	8
Carter's Theory of Ocular Defects and of Spectacles	5	12
Winslow's Force and Nature, Attraction and Repulsion: the Radical Principles of Energy discussed in their relations to Physical and Morphological Developments	10	8
Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads	6	8
The Family Atlas of the Earth. 37 coloured Maps	16	0
Sterling's Indian Criminal Law and Procedure	12	
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, large edition	17	8
Frere's Old Deccan Days	9	0
Johnson's Atlas of Astronomy	9	0
——— Physical Atlas	9	0
——— General School Atlas	9	0
Holmes' Autocrat of the Breakfast Table	2	12
Murray's Knapsack Guide to Italy	2	12
——— „ „ Switzerland	2	12
Nigel Bertram's Ideal	0	12
Reginald Dalton	2	12
Valerius	0	12
Life in the Far West	0	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

PATENT THERMOTERION.—For keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling. Being a treble Cylindrical tin vessel in the centre compartment of which is placed the glass food receptible, the second compartment is then filled with boiling water and screwed down. The outer compartment or air jacket insulates the hot water and prevents radiation or dissipation of heat. By the use of this apparatus food can be kept sufficiently warm for ten hours. Price complete with Food Glass Rs. 10.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

HEAL and SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, To tenham Court Road, London, W.

** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor.
The Lord Bishop of Worcester.
Head Master,
The Rev. Arthur Faber, M. A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

This College is conducted on the model of the Great Public Schools, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

The Sons of Gentlemen are educated at a moderate cost, and prepared for Oxford or Cambridge, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

Scholarships of considerable value are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the Assistant Masters, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies; or of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. BOXER CARTRIDGES FOR SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., 577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; 500 (or half-inch) bore; and 451 (or small) bore.

These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, as the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively for the Snider Rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of military Breech-Loading Rifles.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of Boxer Cartridges, 450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

Pin Cartridges, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

Central Fire and Pin Fire Cartridges, for all sizes of Guns Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings; by improving the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS prevented by using

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use

"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and ROADS,
BATHS and WASHHOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J FARREL, Secretary.

Works—Cubbitt-town, E.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WONDER! WONDER!! WONDER!!!

At the extraordinary and marvellous power exhibited by the Celebrated Magician

PROFESSOR VANEK,

last evening in that great sensation scene

DECAPITATION,

which will be repeated on

FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH.

Words cannot in any possibility describe the

ASTONISHMENT CREATED!

IT CANNOT BE SURPASSED!!

The Magicians of old were considered wonderful, and especially the Egyptians and ancient Chaldeans, but the

GREAT MODERN MAGICIAN VANEK

ECLIPSES ALL OF THEM!!!

SEE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES,

without doing so, you can form no opinion of this

WONDROUS POWERS OF MAGIC.

THIS PERFORMANCE IS UNRIVALLED.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

PROFESSOR VANEK,

The illustrious and unrivalled representative of the

MAGIC ART,

will display his extraordinary powers and show the command he possesses over

HIS INVISIBLE SPIRIT,

who on this occasion will assist him to the utmost in his endeavour to amuse his patrons, besides which

THE ELECTRIC FLUID,

will also be freely circulated, and will tend to create not only amusement but

AMAZEMENT AND WONDERS,

PART SECOND.

The not to be described scene,

DECAPITATION.

This scene was performed last night and met with the greatest success.

PART THIRD.

The successful, brilliant, and pleasing

OPTICAL CYCLORAMA,

Embracing the splendid Dissolving Views!

THE MIRTH-PROVOKING MUSEUM,

OR GALLERY OF COMICALITIES.

To conclude with the

MIRACULOUS CHANGES OF COLOURS

Or the beautiful EMISSION of Electric Sparks.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs.	5
Stalls	„	3
Gallery	„	2
Pit	„	1

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen; and at the Theatre on the Evening of the Performance.

Doors open at half past 8; Performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

J. WESSELY, Manager.

BUREAU VERITAS.—The undersigned begs to notify that he is appointed Agent and Surveyor to the Bureau Veritas Registry of Shipping, or French Lloyd's, and is duly authorised to grant certificates of classification to vessels in conformity with the Rules of the Association.

JOHN DIXON.

Bombay, 3rd March 1869.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Callianjee Sewjee, in the firm of Callianjee Sewjee and Company, as G. I. P. Railway Carting Contractors, ceased from and after the 1st January last. The business is now carried on by the undersigned under the style of Callianjee Sewjee & Co.

GEORGE EDMUND PILCHER.
VUNDRAVUN PURSHOTUMDASS.

Bombay, 1st March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest of Butchoobaee, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Naraliwalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 46,220 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 99, Survey No. 69, in the Collector's Real Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

TO be RAFFLED for SHORTLY, a Freehold House, situated in Duncan Road (assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 385 and 396), outside the Fort, Bombay.

170 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

The property is now let at the low rental of Rs. 80 per month. Printed particulars of title, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. B. GLADDING,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

33 Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 155 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday the 11th March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidators' account of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted during the past year.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE,
MORAJEE GOCULDASS, } Liquidators.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Docking and the manufacture and repairing of Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Colabas and New Bank of Bombay shares at improved rates. In the case of Colabas, however, it may be mentioned that the rise is simply owing to speculation.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. s.			
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	560
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	280
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

1,120,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1335
1,030,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	930
1,000,000	4,000	550	11-14	Do. New	400
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Prere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	320

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	80	200p.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	4000p.	Bombay Press Co.	1680
...	500	500	1000p.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	1000p.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8750
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3500
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
200,000	2,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
*230,000	2,500	2,500	300 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	15½	Alliance Spinning	1690
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	275
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	680
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1400

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1825
280,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Const.	340

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	330
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	230

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	108
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	...	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	16
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'd'Warehouse	10
1,000,000	3,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	385
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
alcutta	At sight.	99
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
adras	30 Do. do.	99
ina	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67.	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan.	98

'BANK OF BOMBAY'

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills.	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 229
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Frane Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 10s-6
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar G) 10 oz. English	,, 16-7-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH MARCH 1869.

	OLD. Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	245 to 247
Vingorla	232 to 235
Dharwar, Sawginned	253 to 266
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	270 to 272
Hingunghat	275 to 280
Broach	N.G. 268 to 270
Do.	M.G. 280 to 290
Veeravul	253 to 255
Khandeish Barsee	266 to 267

Ready sales 1,375 Candies. Market active.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 22nd Feb., to Saturday, 6th Mar., 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	6,379	11	4
House Rate	35,304	13	8
Licence Tax	1,115	0	0
Police Rate	17,696	5	7
Lighting do.	17,441	8	8
Water do.	7,473	4	4
Halalcore Cess	18,457	2	4
Market Fees	4,375	12	3
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	3,820	2	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,618	6	5
Fines and Penalties	320	0	0
Total Rs.	1,14,083	0	7

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10.

Reay, Lieutenant, 4th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Wilson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.
Bannerman, Captain, Madras Bheel Corps, on leave, from Sirdarpore.
Clery, Surgeon, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Addington, Major, 38th Regiment, on leave, from Sealkote.
Waddington, Lieutenant Colonel, 25th Regiment N. I. L., on leave, from Poona.
Hathwan, Lieutenant Colonel, Cantonment Magistrate, on sick leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 10.

Butler, Captain, 8th Native Infantry, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Reay, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Maude, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to rejoin, to Poona.
Bannerman, Lieutenant, 1st Sind Horse, to rejoin, to Poona.
Smith, Surgeon, Bengal Service, on furlough, to Europe.
Knox, Lieutenant, General Depot Poona, to rejoin, to Poona.
Harrison, Captain, 55th Regiment, on leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH MARCH.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China ...	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Seaforth	Terfry	Liverpool, Oct. 13.
	Connemara	Hughes	Liverpool, Nov. 2.
	Erato	Fletcher	Calcutta, Jan. 15.
	Rance	———	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Lady MacDonald	Kennedy	London.
	Krishna (s)	Boufellow	Aden and Suez.

The ship Atmosphere, Oram, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sattara, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Mahratta, to Kurrachee.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GADSDEN—February 26th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain F. Gadsden, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

NICOLAY—February 22nd, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Lieutenant F. W. Nicolay, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
BLECKLEY—February 27th, at Simla, the wife of T. M. Bleckley, Esq., B.A., M.D., Staff Surgeon, Secretary to the Inspector General of Hospitals, H. M.'s British Forces, of a son.
BIRCH—March 3rd, at Bareilly, the wife of H. H. Birch, 27th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S first Budget has been looked for with much curiosity by the Indian public; and it gives us pleasure to be able to congratulate the Finance Minister on having produced a finished work of art, which both in style and matter sustains his reputation as a masterly writer of State Papers. Our satisfaction would be complete if we could add that Sir Richard shows himself more courageous than his predecessors were in dealing with that "chronic deficit in time of peace" which he agrees with them in acknowledging to be the bane of Indian finance, but which he too shrinks from attempting to deal with thoroughly. He assures us, indeed, that the object he himself has kept steadily in view has been to establish an equipoise between *ordinary* revenue and expenditure; and he believes that he has succeeded in attaining this end, when, having for the first time included the expenditure on new barracks in the list of ordinary public works to be paid for out of current revenue, he still with the aid of the new Income Tax brings the revenue up to an amount just sufficient to cover the increased expenditure. He thus satisfies, in his own opinion, "the necessity of avoiding "debt in time of peace for ordinary expenditure, "and of plainly making both ends meet;" and he then goes on, with a clear conscience, to recommend that 3½ millions shall be added in the current year to the permanent debt of the country, to meet extraordinary expenditure on "reproductive" works. Now, this distinction between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure involves one of the most mischievous fallacies that can affect the management of the finances of any nation. It seems to have been invented for the express purpose of enabling a Finance Minister to delude himself at any time with the belief that he is in the enviable position of having a surplus at his command, and to conceal from the public at large the real state of the Treasury. No one has yet attempted to draw the line clearly between unproductive and reproductive works; and so little is known of the actual prospects of works of the latter class already taken in hand, that Sir Richard Temple himself says—"It must "be some time before any return is received for "this outlay. The original cost of these works "is already shown in our budget statements; the "question as to how far it may be possible to "show separately the gross income and the "current expenses of these reproductive works "is undergoing careful consideration." With such vague information as to whither the road we are travelling is likely to lead us, is it not a little alarming to learn that we are now called upon to increase the national debt by 3½ millions in 1869-70, in addition to the 6½ millions already added to the debt to cover the deficits of 1866-67, 1867-68, and 1868-69? Sir Richard Temple complacently assures us that these ten millions of fresh debt created in four years are a mere flea-bite. "We are launch-"ing out," he exclaims, "on a sea of im-"provements. The next ten years may see "another 40 or 50 millions for reproductive "improvements added to the existing 100 "millions of our national obligations." But, when men launch out on a sea without rudder or compass to guide them on their way and make them keep their course aright, the voyage is sure to end disastrously. While we are in smooth water, all may go on prosperously; but, let a storm once arise, let the peace with which India has been blessed for ten years be suddenly ended by the outbreak of one of those great wars of which the history of British India is so full that no Indian statesman is justified in leaving their recurrence out of his calculations, and what would be the fate of a Finance Minister who had exhausted the credit of the country in buying up unprofitable undertakings which independent developers of resources had out of pure philanthropy sold to the State?

The delusion that a deficit ceases to be a deficit whenever it represents money spent on works of irrigation or other "special" works, and is covered by a loan, cannot be maintained for a moment, when one considers the peculiar relationship that exists between the State and the land in India. In this country, where it is our boast that the system of State-landlordism enables us to derive a large revenue from the rent of the land, the Government ought not to forget that a landlord has duties to perform as well as privileges to enjoy. The Land Revenue is in reality a special fund from which money should be forthcoming, from year to year, to improve the value of the State's property by maintaining and extending works of communication and irrigation throughout the country. In other words, the Indian Revenue ought to be sufficient to provide means for defraying the cost of reproductive works, as well as for meeting the ordinary charges of administration; and the distinction kept up in the financial accounts only hides the fact that it is the custom of the Government of India, which will not make the wealthy traders of our great towns bear their fair share of the general taxation, to divert to ordinary purposes of administration a large proportion of the Land Revenue (which may thus be called a fund raised in relief of taxation), and then to raise a loan in order to pay for the works thus deprived of the beneficial use of capital which in other countries the resident landowners themselves would be compelled in their own interests to expend upon the land. These loans, therefore, are only raised to save the Government of India the trouble of fulfilling a plain duty by redressing the inequality of taxation in this country and applying the Land Revenue to its proper purposes; and Sir Richard Temple would have proved himself to be a sounder financier, if, at the risk of incurring some temporary unpopularity, he had explained the real state of affairs and aimed at a gradual reorganization of our whole financial system, instead of adopting the old and shifty policy of borrowing money in order to throw our burdens on future generations.

SOME days ago we published a telegram stating that the Committee of the United States Senate—Foreign Relations Committee we presume—had unanimously recommended that potent assembly to reject the Alabama Claims Convention. More than a fortnight has elapsed, a new Congress has met, a new President is installed in power, and we have not received a single line to inform us whether or not the Senate acted on the advice of its Committee. Perhaps a few days or hours may bring decisive news of failure; for neither on one side of the Atlantic nor the other was there any belief in success. If there has been failure we may impute it to two causes—the inherent difficulty of the question, now aggravated by a prolonged and irritating discussion; and open as opposed to what is called secret diplomacy. The first cause has all along been manifest, the second is a novelty. For many years have a party in England cried up the superior merits of open diplomacy, and now those merits have been tested on very favourable terms. The issue has shown that the evil so much dreaded by prudent folk, who don't believe in "perfectibility of the species," is real. The two nations, deeply interested in the negotiation, have been more or less engaged for months in debating the terms of settlement; the babbling tongue of one diplomatist has seduced him into the use of language and the commission of acts offensive to the people whom he represents; old sores have not been healed, while new wounds have been opened; and the result of attempting to settle a delicate dispute in the market-place promises to be a disastrous failure. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has certainly done and said things, well-meant doubtless, but calculated to revive in America feelings which he hoped to allay. Had he acted with reserve and prudence and spoken less, all this agitation would have been avoided; and the mission with which he was entrusted would have stood a fair chance of reaching a successful close. It is useless now to refer to his escapades; but it may not be absolutely useless to point the moral—the folly of open diplomacy.

And here we may remark that the Home journals, brought by the last mail, seem to have taken a most extraordinary view of the Convention. We are told that because the official correspondence which has passed between the two Governments is to be laid before the Commission, and, of course, before the Umpire in case of dispute, therefore the Commissioners first and the Umpire afterwards will be called upon to decide whether Great Britain was right or wrong in recognising the Confederated States as a belligerent. To our minds the conclusion is a *non-sequitur*. Great Britain, when she consented to refer, the decision on claims, "including the so-called Alabama Claims," to a Commission, involving probable application to an arbitrator, thereby admitted that there was *primâ facie* ground for the claims. How were the Commissioners to ascertain the valid or invalid nature of the superficial case, except by inquiry; how could they conduct the inquiry effectually without going back to the origin of the claims; and what other authentic means of determining that essential question exist except those furnished by the official correspondence? But it is alleged, that the correspondence treats of the recognition of belligerent rights, and consequently that question must come before the Commissioners. Undoubtedly the point will be within the four corners of the papers submitted to the Commission; but in no other sense will it be legitimately before them. The recognition of belligerent rights—a direct consequence of the recognition of the right of blockade—took place months before the Alabama was even designed. It was treated as a separate ground of complaint, and was not introduced into the controversy, as a ground for compensation, until 1865. The question of recognition is a separate question which has been and can only properly be debated between the two Governments. The Commissioners may, of course, lug it in, but it forms no part of the inquiry into the soundness of the Alabama Claims, and the interpolation of it would not be a legitimate consequence of submitting the official correspondence to the Commissioners. Take an illustration. There were one or two Confederate war-ships which escaped from Confederate harbours and preyed on the commerce of the United States. They were duly commissioned men-of-war and their commission was recognized. If the depredations of the Alabama are held to have been caused by the recognition of belligerent rights, why is Great Britain not requested to make good the losses inflicted by the men-of-war which ran out of Confederate ports? The argument of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other journals lands us in a dead-lock. The official correspondence, it is affirmed, cannot be submitted to the Commission, because that would be a reference to arbitration of our right to recognize the Southern States as belligerents; but unless the official correspondence is submitted, there can be no inquiry into the validity of the claims. If, therefore, we hold with the fashionable journal, the Convention is a solemn farce. The *Pall Mall* puts the case in this way—

"The language of the Convention leaves no doubt that our right to recognize the Southern States as belligerents is virtually included among the points to be determined either by the Commissioners or by the Umpire. The two Governments are not left free to select the evidence. It is true the Commissioners are to decide 'upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective Governments.' But this provision is immediately qualified by the following words: 'The official correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments respecting any claims shall be laid before the Commissioners;' and it is only as to 'all *other* written documents'—that is, as to the evidence supplementary to the official correspondence—that the Governments are to exercise the right of selection. The submission of the official correspondence is tantamount to the reference of all the demands ever made by Mr. Seward on the Government of Great Britain."

Now, we submit that this is not a fair statement, as the *whole* of the passage, dealt with by extracting phrases, will show—

"The Commissioners shall investigate and decide upon such claims in such order and in such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective Governments. The official correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments respecting any claims shall be laid before the Commissioners, and they shall, moreover, be bound to receive and peruse all other written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments, in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side on behalf of each Government, as counsel or agent for such Government, on each and every separate claim."

The first sentence stipulates that the Commissioners shall receive evidence, and that they shall receive it only through a particular channel. The second does not qualify, but does *define* the kind of evidence, and provides that no genuine evidence in support of a claim shall be excluded because it is not official. The inference from the definition of the evidence that its terms imply the reference of all the demands ever made by Mr. Seward on the British Government, is without any warrant in the language of the Convention. We are quite ready to admit that if the British Government considers the recognition of belligerency to be excluded, while the American Government considers it to be included, whether the document be ratified or not, there is an end of the attempt to settle the dispute on the basis of this Convention. But we still have to await the issue. Undue weight has been attached to expressions in the American journals, and especially to words said to have fallen from General Grant. The American journals are often exaggerated and mistaken, and over and over again sayings imputed to men at the head of affairs have turned out to be inventions or distortions of the truth. A few days will throw more light on this much obscured question.

THE public will be glad to learn that a train was, on Monday the 8th, successfully taken across the Boree, on the G. I. P. line now pushing on towards Raichore. The works have thus been carried in this direction 320 miles from Bombay.

WE hear it said that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker is likely to be appointed to act as a member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis at the seat of the Supreme Government.

WE learn that Mr. Conder, of the Great Northern Railway, has been appointed General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that he is expected to arrive by the mail steamer due on the 21st instant.

A TRUSTWORTHY correspondent at Peshawur thinks that notwithstanding Colonel Keyes late "dashing affair" the Bezootees are not likely to remain long quiet. The tribe is large and powerful, and we have had repeated proofs of their boldness.

WE understand that a reply has been sent in by Mr. Taylor, the barrister, (who has been engaged in advocating the case of H. H. Mulharao Guicowar before the Government) to the report of Dr. Hunter, which was lately placed on the editor's table in the Secretariat. We presume the reply will also shortly be placed at the disposal of the Press, as it has been in the hands of Government for more than three weeks. Believing in the correctness of the remarks we have from time to time published with reference to this iniquitous imprisonment, and the truth of the information on which those remarks were based, we are curious to learn how Dr. Hunter's report has been disposed of.

WE publish to-day the first half of Sir Richard Temple's Budget, and with it a short abstract of the speech, which some readers may find useful. We learn that the discussion on the Budget was fixed for to-day.

REFERRING to the delivery of the Financial Statement, the "Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal" of the 6th says—

"At 11 o'clock this forenoon, Sir Richard Temple commenced his speech to a crowded audience in the Ball-room of Government House, and concluded as the one o'clock gun fired. Not only did the male portion of Calcutta (!) throng to hear the great Financier, but the softer sex mustered gaily to clothe with poetry the dull figures of Finance (!) Sir Richard is evidently a pet amongst the ladies, and it was evident from a cloud that passed over his imperial brow that he submitted only with a struggle to the exigency of his situation, which obliged him to show his back to his fair friends." Well done, Jenkins!

SHERE ALI and the whole of his retinue are to be the guests of the British Government so long as they remain in British territory.

IT appears to have been at the request of the Ameer of Cabul that Colonel Charles Chamberlain, Commandant of the 23rd Pioneers, has been allowed to accompany him during his sojourn on British territory. Colonel Chamberlain was to have joined the Ameer at Peshawur.

CAPTAIN GREY (son of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) is expected to accompany the Viceroy to Umballa to perform the responsible duties of Persian interpreter at the approaching interview. Colonel Seymour Blane also is to accompany the official Staff to the Durbar, and probably proceed thence home. It is rumoured further that Major-General Lumsden, now at Aurungabad on his way home, has been invited by Government to retrace his steps and be present at the interview.

THE sons of Mahomed Azim Khan are still in possession of Khilm and Tukhta Pool, the chief places of southern Turkistan. It appears that they were assisted by the Meer of Budakhshan, a personage of considerable power; and that the Meer of Shihrghan—father-in-law of Abdool Rahman Khan—has also joined them. Our Afghanistan letter reports no progress in the measures taken against them. They have had a wonderful piece of good luck: a rich kaffilah passing from Khilm to Tukhta Pool has been seized and confiscated, and the prize is said to be worth about forty lakhs of rupees. It is the Cabul merchants who suffer. They had taken advantage of the apparent stability of peace—and this is the result. Our correspondent says they are nearly all ruined. There never were more unfortunate merchants than those of Cabul. Considering all their misfortunes during the last few years it is a wonder they exist at all. It is still believed that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan has gone to Turkistan. The ex-Ameer is reported to be in the neighbourhood of Kohibund—at a considerably greater distance from the British frontier than he was before. It was on the 16th February, according to our letter, that the Ameer left Cabul for British territory. He was accompanied by his youngest son, Sirdar Abdoolla Khan, and about eighty other Khans, and had an escort of four or five hundred Heratee sowars. He had already sent on a large present of shawls, horses, fruit, &c., intended for the Viceroy. Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, a son of the Ameer, was left in supreme power—which, we feel sure, he will exercise strongly, if not always with the greatest discretion. We are glad to receive a denial to the report—not circulated in any of our correspondent's letters—that there was a serious difference between the Ameer and Mahomed Yakoob Khan, on account of the latter wishing to be recognised at once as heir to the throne. It is gratifying to learn that they are on the best terms.

WE observe that the 7th Hussars from Sealkot were directed to march to Lahore to assist in the display there on the occasion of Shere Ali's arrival.

IT is very uncertain, according to the "Pioneer," in what direction the Viceroy's projected trip at the close of the Durbar will be made. Among the possibilities are Lahore, and in another direction the studs at Saharunpore and the Ganges Canal work at Roorkee. But as no plan will be absolutely decided on till arrival at Umballa, our contemporary is disposed to rank first among the probabilities this—that His Excellency will wisely renounce the prospect of a tour this spring altogether.

THE Allahabad journal mentions that Captain Watts Russell, of the 60th Rifles, has met with a painful accident by a fall from a buggy, resulting in fracture of the knee-cap.

IT is considered probable that Lieutenant Farmer, of the 60th Rifles, may obtain the apparently much-coveted appointment of Brigade Major to the newly-enrolled Railway Volunteer Corps.

A CALCUTTA authority says there will be no interference in the Nizam's country consequent on the death of that prince, beyond this, that the Indian Government will give its thorough support to Sir Salar Jung, who will be Regent, without a Council.

AT a meeting of the Viceregal Council last Friday, several bills were advanced a stage. The stamp bill which is in charge of the Hon. Mr. Cockerell was postponed. The hon. member presented the report of the select committee, but did not propose that it be taken into consideration. The fact is stated to be that the amendments made in it have rendered it practically a new bill, and Mr. Cockerell will have it reprinted and circulated amongst the members prior to its being passed through the stage called "consideration." There was a long conversation on another bill in the hands of Mr. Gordon Forbes—to amend the laws relating to the emigration of native labourers.

THE *Som Prakash* suggests a very radical reform. It thinks the office of Governor-General is now superfluous. Communication with England is so easy that all matters of importance might be submitted to the Secretary of State by the respective Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, who should be otherwise independent. Questions of war ought to rest with the Commander-in-Chief, who should receive counsel from the Governor of the Presidency or Province in which a disturbance might occur.

WE learn that the Madras Mint is to be closed. The order for its extinction has been issued by the Government of India.

A MISSION of American gentlemen has, we learn from a Madras paper, arrived in India with instructions from the United States Government to report on the irrigation works of India and on the different systems of cultivation in India, China and the East. The mission consists of the Hon'ble C. D. Poston and Colonel Grant. They have had an interview with Lord Mayo, and the Provincial Governments have been instructed to further their objects.

A MADRAS paper mentions that Mrs. Engstrom, the lady who had so bad a fall while following the hounds, is now out of danger and making progress towards recovery. Her horse fell with her, and her injuries were very severe.

AT the request of the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, the Government of Madras have forwarded to the Government of India a letter from the Adjutant General, requesting an early decision on the question of the assimilation of the Madras Sapper Corps with that of Bengal.

COLONEL BARROW, R.A., the Inspector-General of Ordnance, is about to proceed home on furlough. Lieut. Colonel A. T. Cadell is to act for him, and this notwithstanding that Colonel Hay Campbell, the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, is the senior officer.—*Madras Mail.*

THE shareholders of the Punjab Trading Company,—in one shape or other almost the oldest mercantile association in the N. W. Provinces—have determined to put the concern under voluntary liquidation. The "Pioneer" says it is hoped that about Rs. 30 a share may be eventually returnable to the shareholders after satisfying all outside creditors.

IT is said that the ex-Ameer Azim Khan designs to make his way to Seistan, and possibly thence to Persia or Bokhara, instead of joining his son Isak Khan in Turkistan. The people of Door had become uneasy at his prolonged stay there, lest it should expose them to the vengeance of the Ameer; and Azim Khan had in consequence moved some stages off into the country of the Mahsood Wuzeerees.—*Pioneer.*

THE Persians, says the "Indian Daily News," are known to be advancing in force along the line of the River Hilmund [Helmund]—their object being to firmly establish themselves as masters of Leistan [Seistan.] Until they assail Herat, there will be no treaty-causes of complaint against them; but possibly (thinks our contemporary) when Shere Ali's hands are a little less full than at present, he will consider it necessary to ask the people what they want in the territory of Afghanistan.

MR. H. M. CHASE has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Allygurh, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. H. Lawrence; Mr. A. C. Barnard, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Futtehpore, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, during the absence of Mr. Chase; and Mr. E. B. Thornhill, to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade at Allahabad during the deputation of Mr. Barnard, or until further orders.—*Pioneer.*

THERE is a strong probability, the "Pioneer" hears, that Colonel Sam Browne, late of the Guides, will succeed Brigadier D. M. Stewart in the Peshawur Command upon the latter obtaining his Major-Generalship. It is also likely that Colonel Probyn will obtain the Commandantship of the Central India Horse on his return from furlough. There would seem no prospect open to General Stewart but one of inglorious ease for a considerable period, as under ordinary circumstances he can scarcely succeed to a Command for some years.

THE latest we have heard of Mr. Lee Smith, to whom we all look for the early commencement and speedy completion of the important railway line to connect Peshawur with our base of operations in the event of a disturbance on our frontier, is that he was at Wuzzeerabad examining the banks of the Chenab for a suitable locality for a bridge. Only 40 miles of the line is yet actually decided upon, as far as Goojranwallah; the remainder, to Jhelum, being yet an open question. An enormous staff has joined, we are told, for whom houses are not to be had.—*Delhi Gazette.*

"WITH reference to the paragraph relating to the re-examination of Assistant Surgeons, published in our last issue, we find," says the "Delhi Gazette," "from information that has since reached us, that we were wrong in blaming the 'department' for what was due solely to a member. It is a simple act of justice to say that the examinations of the 4th January and three following days, were rendered nugatory in consequence of the acting Principal Medical Officer at the Mauritius having disregarded his instructions by disclosing the questions previously to the time appointed for doing so."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH.

Mr. Childers has laid the Navy Estimates before Parliament.

They show that the expenditure for the present year will be £9,600,000, being a reduction of £1,100,000.

It is the intention of Government to establish flying squadrons and to build three turret ships which are to be the most powerful in the world.

The Estimates were subsequently passed.*

Telegrams from Spain state that General Prim and Admiral Topete had made speeches in the Cortes defending the Duke de Montpensier against the republicans.

Admiral Topete personally supports the claims of the Duke de Montpensier.

* This should no doubt be—"the vote proposed that night was subsequently passed." It will be a while yet before *all* the estimates are passed.—ED. *B. G.*

LONDON, 3RD MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera to arrive 9¼d.

Exchange on India 1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11⅝d.

The ship *Victoria Cross* has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 5TH MARCH, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera 10d.

The Manchester Market is firm and prices are advancing.

7lb. Shirtings, 9s. 1¼d.
8¼ ,, 10s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 3¼d.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The *Poonah* from Marseilles takes £200,000 in specie for Bombay, and the *Bangalore* from Southampton takes £15,000 for the same place.

trouble of travelling any distance to realize that object, at the risk even of political disturbances.

17th *February.*—News was this day received from Turkistan, to the effect that no decisive steps have yet been taken by Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan towards the suppression of the new disturbances raised by Eusoof Khan and Mahomed Iahagur Khan, sons of the ex-Ameer. They are still in possession of the chief cities of Turkistan—Khilm and Tukhta Pool. Besides the aid rendered by the Meer of Budakshan in men, Eusoof Khan has also been joined by Hakeem Khan, the Meer of Shihrghan, who is a father-in-law of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. Nanuk, the Hindoo, is still in power and plundering the travellers and others. Some persons arrived at Cabul from Bajour this day and were introduced to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. They stated that when at Bajour they heard that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan had passed Kunkaman, near Bajour, for Swat, to proceed thence to Budakshan, whence he was to go to Turkistan. The Sirdar Sahib having been informed of these particulars, ordered a letter to be written to Fyz Talub Khan, Chief of Bajour, requiring him to explain why he allowed the Sirdar to pass from his territory without being detected.

18th *February.*—The durbars are now held by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, who has alone the supreme power. Some people gave out of late that a difference had been created between the Sirdar and the Ameer, as the former wished supreme power to be entrusted to him and desired to be publicly acknowledged as the heir to the Cabul throne, which the latter refused to grant. This is entirely devoid of fact. The Ameer's greatest pleasure lies in the pleasure of Sirdar Yakoob Khan, and he cherishes such an affection for that he would readily do anything the Sirdar might wish him to do. Atta Mahomed Khan, the vakeel of the British Government, this day despatched two sowars with his letter to the address of the Commissioner of Peshawur. The Ameer will reach Jellalabad on the 19th (to morrow), and after staying there for a few days (not more than five or six) he is to march for Peshawur and thence to Lahore, the capital of the Punjab.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—We learn that after the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton from the Bench no one will be appointed in his place.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the to—— Vehar Lake on the 6th instant was 50 feet 7 it on the corresponding date last year it was 51 feet 10 inches.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Legislative Council of Bombay will meet in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, to-morrow at mid-day.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.—We understand that the Drainage Commission will hold its first sitting in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 17th instant at 3 P.M. We also learn that it is proposed to appoint a medical officer as secretary to the Drainage Commission.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—By a telegram received from the Director of the Indo-European Telegraph, we learn that on Tuesday last the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Attague — Hamm.
Overture	Zampa — Herold.
Selection (Op)	Attila — Verdi.
Waltze	Geistes Schwingen — Lanner.
Intro et Aria (Op)	Die Grossfurstin — Flotow.
Quadrille	Sheeba — Balfe.
Galop	Friedens Jubel — Kuhner.

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.—Francis Bernardo, a seaman, was yesterday charged before the Acting Chief Magistrate with having in his possession, and fraudulently using as genuine, five documents purporting to be Government currency notes for Rs. 10 each, knowing the same to be forged. A few witnesses were examined, after which the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday the 17th inst. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institution will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 5 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, the 11th instant. *Business*—Mr. Henry Stead, who is now in Bombay, will read a pamphlet on the "Anglo-French Railway Bridge," and illustrate it by drawings and sketches. Each member is at liberty to introduce visitors, and a discussion of the paper is invited.

A FAMILY FEUD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mussulman named Bhadulla Goolam Hosscin was charged with assaulting his wife, Mariam, at his house in Goolam Mohedeen Subedar Street. The prosecutrix said—"Defendant is my husband. Last night in our house, at three o'clock, I asked prisoner to give me a release, as he is always ill-treating me. He said he would not do so, but would either kill me or cut my nose. I struggled, and cut my hand with the billhook which he had in his hand. I raised a cry. Neighbours came and released me by removing him off from my chest. I ran out calling out for a sepoy, who came and seized prisoner. We were taken to Chowkey." The prisoner urged in defence that his wife was on bad terms with him and wished to go to another man's house. He, however, denied the assault. The magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for seven days.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Professor Vanek, well known in India as a clever professor of the magical art, gave the first of a series of entertainments in Grant Road Theatre on Tuesday night. Professor Vanek's reputation secured him a reception by a well filled house, when exactly at nine o'clock some of his attendant spirits removed the veil from before the eyes of the audience and revealed to their vision the hall of enchantment tenanted by the professor of the "black art." The first part of the programme comprised several wonderful tricks, and we daresay many of the audience envied the professor's power over his attendant spirits, when at his command an almost unlimited supply of bon-bons were produced to him from some invisible fairy confectioner's shop. And the fairy bon-bons must have been good, for they were in great demand in the pit and gallery, the denizens of which we daresay would not have been at all displeased had the professor continued to draw upon his invisible storehouse for their gratification for half an hour longer. The coffee made out of beans and mixed with milk which but a minute before had apparently been fair Dhollera cotton, also seemed to be very pleasant an hour after dinner. The manner in which half a dozen handkerchiefs, which the audience would have laid a hundred to one were in a small box lying near the footlights, were spirited away to an umbrella case on the other side of the stage and securely sowed on to the paragon frame; and the remarkable treatment of the half dozen watches which were for some time in the magic chamber, were also quite astonishing. The second part of the programme was the awful decapitation scene. The pulse beats high when the professor solemnly and mysteriously prepares the subject of the fearful operation, and higher still when the gentleman who consents to have his head taken off stretches himself upon a draped coffin. The unsheathing of the sword and the clash of the scabbard on the platform increase the excitement, and the culminating point is reached, when on the head is severed from the body and placed upon a tray. The head is taken round for inspection, and afterwards skilfully reunited to the body, and the subject rises as if he had been asleep or under the influence of chloroform. This illusion is exceedingly clever, the whole operation being performed with the greatest openness, and the sight is not so shocking to the nerves as might be expected. The third part of the programme consisted of an exhibition of very pretty scenic and amusing comic dissolving views, which were much appreciated by the audience. Another performance will be given on Friday night.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

HER MAJESTY'S transport *Malabar* sailed from Bombay harbour on Tuesday for Ceylon, whence she will fetch the 59th Regiment to Bombay. She took no passengers from Bombay.

The steamers *Windsor Castle* and *Sam Mendel* have been chartered for the conveyance of soldiers in ill health to England *via* the Cape of Good Hope, and it is expected that the former will sail from Bombay on the 16th inst. and the latter on the following day. The *Windsor Castle* will carry 133 invalids, 18 women, and 34 children who are now at the General Depôt. The officers appointed to command are Captain Stockwell, 2-10th, Captain Remington, Bombay Staff Corps, Lieutenant Malcolm, 2-10th, Assistant Surgeon Waters, 82nd, and Assistant Surgeon Anderson, R. A. The *Sam Mendel* will carry 80 men from Bombay and Poona, 12 women, 17 children, 24 lunatics, and 4 convicts. The officers in command will be Captain Hutton 1-23rd, Lieut. Lloyd, 1-23rd, Lieut. Hughes, 1-25th, and Assistant Surgeon Howard, R. A.

A detachment of convalescents is expected to arrive here from Kamptee on the 15th inst. and will proceed per the B. I. S. N. Co's *Sattara* to Beypore *en route* to the Wellington. The strength of the detachment is 90 men, 7 women, and 12 children. Captain Taylor, R. A., is in command, and Assistant Surgeon Keith in medical charge.

BOMBAY RACES, 1870.

PROSPECTUS.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

"THE DEALERS' PLATE."—Rupees 1,500 given by the following dealers:—

Mr. Ali Abdoola	Rs. 250
" Abdool Raymon	" 250
" Jamasjee Cowasjee	" 250
Messrs. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Sons	" 250
" Dady Suntook's Sons	" 250
Mr. Nowrojee Bazonjee Fakeera	" 250

Entrance 20 G. M., H. F., and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by the 1st January 1870. 2 miles. Weight for age. For all Arabs imported after 1st September 1868, and purchased directly from the stables of the givers. The second horse to save his stakes. To close and name on the 1st May 1869. Horses imported after the 1st September 1869 to be allowed to enter until 1st January 1870. Previous winners once 3 lbs., twice or oftener 5 lbs. extra.

"THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP."—Rupees for all Arabs and Country-breds. Entrance 20 G. M., H. F. Weight for age. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To close and name on the 1st September 1869, but horses may be allowed to enter until the 1st January 1870 at 40 G. M., H. F. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

"THE GALLOWAY PLATE."—Rupees 400 from the fund. For all Galloways declared to start. Previous winners once 3 lbs., twice or oftener 5 lbs. extra.

"THE FORBES' STAKES."—Rupees 400 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of 10 G. M., H. F. R. C. and a distance. For all horses. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To close and name on the 1st May 1869, but horses can enter on 1st September 1869 at 20 G. M., H. F., and on 1st January 1870 at 40 G. M., H. F.

"THE HACK STAKES."—Rupees 200 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for *bona fide* untrained hacks. ½ mile. 10 st. 7 lbs. Gentlemen riders. Usual penalties for Colonials and others. To close and name the day before the race. The winner to be claimed for Rupees 600. Anything offered above that sum to go to the fund.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

"THE DERBY."—For all maiden Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age. Rupees 500 from the fund. R. C. and a distance.

Entrance 1st	May 1869	5 G. M.
	1st September 1869	10 "
	1st January 1870	20 "

when the race will close. Previous winners once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra.

"THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE"—Of Rs. 250. For all maidens. Weight for age. R. C. and a distance.

Entrance 1st	May 1869	5 G. M.
	1st September 1869	10 "
	1st January 1870	20 "

when the race will close. Previous winners once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra.

"THE SECUNDER CUP."—Of Rs. 1,000, presented by the late Sir D. Mansfield, C. S. I., for all Arab horses. Winners of the season 8 st. Winners of two seasons 5 lbs., and of three, 10 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st	May 1869	5 G. M.
	1st September 1869	10 "

when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., and maidens that have never started allowed 10 lbs. 2 miles. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

"THE GALLOWAY PLATE."—Rupees 400 from the fund. For all Galloways. 1½ mile. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Previous winners once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra. Weight for age and inches.

Entrance 1st	May 1869	5 G. M.
	1st September 1869	10 "
	1st January 1870	15 "

with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for all Galloways declared to start.

"THE WELTZE."—Rupees 200 from the Fund. R. C. Gentlemen riders. Weight 11st. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Usual penalties for Colonials and others. To close and name the day before the race. Entrance 3 G. M.

THIRD DAY.—TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

"HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN'S PURSE."—Rupees 1,200, for all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the "Dealers' Plate" or "Derby" 5 lbs. extra. Winner of both 7 lbs. 2 miles. Entrance 20 G. M., H. F. To close and name on the 1st May 1869. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Purse will be withheld.

"THE COLTS' PLATE."—Rupees 400 from the fund. For all Arabs and Country-bred Colts and Fillies 4 years old and under. 1 mile. Weight for age.

Entrance 1st	May 1869	5 G. M.
	1st September 1869	15 "
	1st January 1870	30 "

Winner once 4 lbs., twice or oftener 7 lbs. extra. To close on 1st January, with a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for all Colts and Fillies declared to start.

"THE WHIM."—Rupees 300 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. For all horses. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To close and name the day befor the race. R. C. and a distance.

"THE MALET STAKES."—Rupees 300 from the fund. A handicap open to all horses that have started during the Meeting. 2½ miles. 20 G. M. entrance. 5 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Entrance to be made by 8 A.M. the day before the race. Weights to be announced before noon, and declarations as to standing to be sent in with the other nominations of the day.

"A SELLING RACE."—For all horses. Rupees 200 from the fund. One mile. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 3 G. M. The second horse to save his stakes.

If to be sold for Rs.		st.	lbs
400 to carry		9	7
" "	500 "	9	12
" "	600 "	10	0
" "	700 "	10	7
" "	800 "	11	0
" "	900 "	11	7
" "	1,000 "	12	0

The usual penalties for Colonials and other horses if running with Arabs and Country-breds. Anything offered above the prices fixed to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race.

FOURTH DAY.—THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

"HIS HIGHNESS ALI SHAH'S CUP"—Of 50 G. M. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the "Dealers' Plate," "Derby," or "His Highness Aga Khan's Purse" 5 lbs. extra. Winner of two 8 lbs., and winner of all the three 10 lbs. 1½ mile. Entrance 30 G. M., H. F. To close and name on the 1st May 1869. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

"THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PURSE."—The terms will be published hereafter.

"THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP."—Rupees 400 from the fund. R. C. and a distance. Entrance 10 G. M., 3 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Entrances to be made by 8 A.M. the day before the race. Weights to be announced by noon, and declarations as to standing to be sent in with the other nominations of the day.

"THE DRAWING ROOM STAKES."—Rupees 400 from the fund. A handicap for all horses that have started during the Meeting. 1½ miles. Entrance 10 G. M., 3 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Entrances to be made by 8 A.M. the day before the race. Weights to be announced by noon and declarations as to standing to be sent in with the other nominations of the day.

"THE HACK HANDICAP."—Rupees 200 from the fund. Gentlemen riders. For *bona fide* untrained hacks. Entrance 3 G. M. ½ of a mile. Lowest weight for Arabs 9st. 7lbs. Entrances to be made by 8 A.M. the day before the race, weights to be announced by noon, and declarations as to standing to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1 G. M. for not standing the handicap. The winner to be claimed for Rupees 600, any offers above that going to the fund.

FIFTH DAY.—SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

"THE WINNERS' HANDICAP"—Of Rupees 500 from the fund. For all horses except Arabs and Country-breds. 2 miles. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won, and optional to losers at an entrance of 10 G. M., H. F., for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 8 A.M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M.

"THE BEATEN PLATE."—Rupees 300 from the fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the Meeting. 1½ miles. Entrance 10 G. M., 3 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 8 A.M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M.

"THE AUCTION STAKES."—Rupees 300 from the fund. For all horses. R. C. Entrance 10 G. M. To close and name the day before the race.

If to be sold for Rs.		st.	lbs.
600 to carry		8	0
" "	800 "	8	7
" "	1,000 "	9	0
" "	1,200 "	9	7

The usual penalties for Colonials and others when running with Arabs and Country-breds. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund.

"THE LADIES' PURSE."—Rupees 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. For all horses. 1½ mile. Weight for age. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra, twice 10 lbs., three times or more 13 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., and horses that have never won 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the race.

SIXTH DAY.—15TH OR 19TH FEBRUARY.

Steeple Chases, Hurdle Races, Pony and other Races. Programme will be issued during the Meeting.

EXTRA AND NEW RULES.

N. B.—The following Rules will be observed at this Meeting in supersession of the present ones:—

1. Cape, Australian, Colonial, Imported English and European horses when running with Arabs or Country-breds shall carry 21 lbs. extra.

2. English blood (sire and dam) bred in India shall on like occasions carry 14 lbs. extra.

3. When no Arabs or Country-breds start in a race for all horses, the 21 lbs. need not be carried by the abovenamed horses. They will all run on the same terms, except English blood (sire and dam) bred in India, who, if in the race, will carry their fixed weight, or their weight for age, and the others 7 lbs. extra.

4. Horses will be aged in Bombay at the Steward's Stand, Byculla Course, on the 1st of May 1869, at 6 A.M., and their descriptive marks entered on the Register at the same time.

5. Horses will be measured in Bombay on Monday the 31st of January 1870 at 7 A.M.

6. All correspondence and entrances, &c., &c., to be addressed, *post paid*, to

The Honorary Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Bombay.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, February, 1869.

THE PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution was held at the Fort mansion of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., on Monday afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis presided, and there was a large attendance of visitors.

Mr. Burgess opened the proceedings by reading the annual report on the schools, of which the following is an abstract:—

CENTRAL SCHOOLS.—"During the years 1867 and 1868 there were in the Central School of this institution 339 entries of new pupils, including cases of old pupils returning to the school and 409 left. This shows a decrease of 70 in two years; but it is to be remembered that in the beginning of 1867 the Government Educational Inspector pointed out that means should be used to reduce the numbers to the limit for which at present we possess school accommodation and teaching staff. To attain this, admission has been made only quarterly on previous application. The numbers which applied have generally been sufficient to fill up most of the vacancies, and there are still fifty more than the maximum recommended by Major Waddington. The average number on the roll for the past year has been 966, and the average daily attendance 489, being only 4 less than it was in 1866. In the Mamadavie branch school the average numbers for the two years were 143, and the daily attendance 125. In the Chandanwady branch school, founded by Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the average number on the roll last year was 194, and the daily attendance 167. At the three schools there were, during the past year, 455 boys learning English, and 431 in the Gujerathi classes, or an average of 886 boys receiving instruction, of whom 761 were daily present. The classes in the branch schools average less than 30 each, but those in the Central Institution have generally had an average of 43 to 50 each on their registers. The further reduction of the numbers seems to be the only available means of increasing the efficiency of the school. It must not be forgotten that the aim of these schools is to provide for the present class of the Parsee community an education they would be unable to pay for elsewhere. But with this class the difficulties of instruction are greatly increased: time, light, and convenience for preparation at home are in very many cases entirely wanting, and the parents of the pupils and their associates knowing Gujerathi only, they want the best opportunities the sons of the wealthier and English-speaking Parsees possess of acquiring the power of fluent expressions and ready comprehension of English. Hence their progress in English is generally slow." Mr. Burgess then read extracts from the report on February by Mr. Draper, the Government visitor, which was to the effect that some progress appeared to have been made by the schools in Bombay since they were last examined by Mr. Waddington. Then the report added:—"In November 1867 six of our students passed in the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, one fell sick just before the examination, and another before it was finished. In 1868, 9 passed, making in all 22 within the last few years. . . . The receiving of fees from new pupils able to pay for their instruction was commenced some time ago, and during last year the fees received amounted to—from Central Institution Rs. 810-8, Mamadavie branch school Rs. 170, Chandanwaddy Rs. 363—total Rs. 1,349. Many old pupils, however, still receive instruction whose parents are quite able to pay but do not. The paying pupils generally attend regularly, and, as a rule, more attention seems paid to their progress by their parents."

SCHOLARSHIPS.—"As an encouragement to pupils to continue their studies, I am happy to mention that a number of valuable scholarships will be for some years past been placed at my disposal, and, I doubt not, have been of special assistance to some of the pupils. These are—two scholarships bearing the name of Mr. Ayrton, of the value of Rs. 4 each; three scholarships, founded by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, of the value of Rs. 2 each; and three scholarships of Rs. 10 each, founded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the present Baronet in the encouragement of the best pupils from the mofussil schools of the institution who may wish to pursue their education at its Central School, where they can hold these scholarships for two years. The others are decided annually by written examinations. . . . In the girls' schools there are also several scholar ships founded by the judicious benevolence of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. In the Byculla bay there are two of these of Rs. 2 a month each, and in the mofussil there are five of like value." The report here quoted a letter from the Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy presenting Rs. 1,500 for two bursaries of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 for the girls' school in commemoration of the death of Bye Soonabye, the wife of Bhy Rustomjee.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—"With regard to these schools, extracts were given from the report by Mr. Draper, in which he stated that on the whole the schools were in a very creditable state, and afforded an example of what might be done in educating girls."

GENERAL REMARKS.—Mr. Burgess then quoted extracts as to the mofussil schools (which were of a favourable character), and added:—"In conclusion I have only to remark that the twelve boys' schools, eight girls' schools, and two girls' classes of the institution in Bombay and the mofussil have been regularly giving instruction to 1,569 boys and 1,107 girls, or a total of 2,676 Parsee youths. Without a considerable increase of the income of the institution, it would be very unwise to attempt to offer education to more, but it must be very gratifying to the gentlemen of the Punchayet that they are able with the funds at their disposal to meet the wants of so large a number, and it ought to encourage those who have it in their power to aid an institution which educates so large a proportion of the poor youth of their own race."

The examination of the pupils was then proceeded with. The children had been all assembled in the several rooms, and the classes were called into the room where the visitors were seated. The girls read several pieces in the vernacular and were examined as to meaning of the text, which they seemed to understand very well. Then they sang a chorus in which they certainly did excellently and no doubt highly pleased their friends. The boys next were called, and they gave several recitations of course—there seem to be recitations at all school "exhibitions" in Bombay—and this finished the examination, which was brief and interesting. After that came the interesting ceremony of distributing the prizes; and Mrs. Fitzgerald gracefully presented those won by the girls, whilst the chairman, sometimes with an approving word, warded those carried off by the sterner sex.

The Honourable Mr. Ellis then said—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, ladies and gentlemen,—It is now two years since there was an exhibition and public distribution of prizes to the scholars of these schools. Upon that occasion His Excellency the Governor presided, and I am sure it would have given him great pleasure had he been here this day to note the progress which has been made in these schools. In his absence, the duty has devolved upon me of expressing the gratification which Mrs. Fitzgerald and others here present this day feel in being allowed to take part in these proceedings. I suppose there is no one here present who is not aware that these schools owe their origin to the munificence of the late Sir Jamsetjee, but it may not be in the recollection of all under what circumstances the gift was made. These circumstances are so noteworthy that I may be pardoned for bringing them to your recollection. It is now twenty years since, on the occasion of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's being knighted, a number of his fellow citizens in Bombay resolved to present him with a testimonial of their esteem, regard, and admiration. The amount of money which was subscribed, Rs. 15,000, was a large one to be subscribed in honour of any private individual, but it was a very small one for the purposes which the subscribers had in view, for they proposed to found schools, and feed and clothe the children of the poor and indigent of the Parsee community of Bombay. I need hardly say that this sum would not have been sufficient to secure results such as we see here to-day. But in acknowledging the address which was presented to him, Sir Jamsetjee gave a reply which, I believe, is without a parallel in the history of testimonials and addresses, for he did not in the usual terms acknowledge with thanks the honour which had been done him, but he said—"Gentlemen, I beg in return for the honour you have done me to devote three lacs for the purposes which you have mentioned." It was to the gift accompanying this reply, munificently aided by gifts from the Dowager Lady Avabhai and supplemented by the Punchayet, that we owe the establishment of these most successful schools and many other charities in this and other parts of the presidency of Bombay. The munificence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has been followed upon various occasions by other acts of liberality by members of his family, and in to-day's report, we hear of the most recent instance of the care of the members of his family for this Institution; we hear of the grant by the Dowager Lady Avabai of additional scholarships in aid of these schools. It is very satisfactory to me to note the continued interest manifested in this institution. Although one is ever ready to give credit to those who found new schools or who devote any surplus funds they may have to a new institution, yet I say it is far more satisfactory when we find that the old institutions are not forgotten, and that there are liberal personal wish, support, and maintain them. (Applause.) The report we have heard ladies and gentlemen, gives us every assurance of the prosperity of these schools, and of the girls and boys who have been taught in them, and whom we have seen before us to-day. And it is not an unimportant fact that out of the large number of children 2,676—who have been taught here in these schools, of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, no fewer than two-fifths are girls. The report is in many respects satisfactory, in the increased regularity of attendance and in the number of pupils who have matriculated, and in the other details recorded by the Government Inspector. There is only one fault to find, and that is, there is not room enough in the school for teaching the increased number of pupils who would otherwise attend here. There is a decrease of 70 in the present number of the pupils as compared with the attendance two years ago, but that decrease is strictly in accordance with the desire of all who have the good of the institution at heart, for they and there are still more scholars than can be properly taught by the means at the disposal of the managers. I would ask the gentlemen of the Parsee community present, if this sole defect cannot be remedied, and if means cannot be adopted for securing for the schools at proper amount of fee for teaching, such as will no longer render it possible for the Government Inspector to say there are not teachers enough for the boys and girls who wish to be instructed here? It is a promising feature in the report—that rules have been made by which parents who can afford to pay the usual fee for the instruction of their children from several sources, among which must be included assessed taxes. Thus our progress, though, on the whole, considerable, is yet not such as would indicate any rapid development of those national resources on which the State can rely. This progress, therefore, is nearly half of the 10 millions of increase has sprung from the two items of salt and opium. The rest has not at all such as should inflate us with undue confidence or lull to sleep our financial vigilance to maintain the equipoise of income and expenditure.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, speaking in 1863, expressed a fervent hope—not yet realized—that the deficit of 1861-62 would prove to be "the last of the long series of Indian deficits."

My predecessor, Mr. Laing, addressing this Council in 1861, spoke with a just horror of a chronic deficit in time of peace. Mr. Laing graphically described such a deficit as a "huge bully, with whom weary rounds must be fought, who must never be allowed to claim a cross or a drawn battle, but who must be gone into and finished." Again, he likened such a deficit to an "Indian tiger into whose carcase a parting shot must be fired." Lastly, he said that if deficit could *then* be only "extinguished," the Chancellor of the Exchequer might "renounce his taxing art, and like Prospero bury his magic wand fathoms deep." And surely enough he *did* succeed in drowning deficit for a time. For that year there was a deficit so slight as to be inappreciable. For the two following years there was a surplus. For the next year, too, there was but a small deficit. But now for two years past the deficits have reappeared And for the current year I shall have to tell the old tale of deficit. Thus, alas! deficit, though scorched was not killed after all. But the "bully" of Mr. Laing, time is in these days up in arms again; the "tiger" has come back to life; the smouldering flame not finally extinguished has burst out again in our finances.

REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1868-69.

I now come to the second part of my subject, the current year nearly expired, 1868-69.

The budget estimate for this year presented by Mr. Massey showed the receipts at 48¼ millions. But as the year has advanced, and as the known figures of eight months out of the twelve have enabled us to correct the budget estimate, we have been obliged to bring up the anticipated amount to 49¼ millions, showing a satisfactory augmentation of ¾ of a million. The increase distributes itself in a normal and natural manner over the many branches of our income.

The only items which I shall select for notice are customs and opium.

In round numbers the budget showed 2½ millions for customs; the regular estimate shows 2¾ millions, or an increase of ¼ of a million, which is very satisfactory so far as it may indicate the progress of trade. The budget estimate for 1868-69 was taken at 2½ millions, being in excess of the preceding budget (2¼ millions), notwithstanding that during the year there had been numerous remissions of petty duties, some 40 articles having been removed from the list of dutiable imports, and 88 articles from the list of dutiable exports. Still the budget estimate rose, just confidence being felt in the elasticity of the item. But this rising budget has, as we have just seen, been outdone by the probable results, the estimate of 2½ being brought up to 2¾ millions. The increase is almost equally distributed among our principal ports, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon; and also between the two headings of imports and exports. There is increase in the fiscal yield of such imports as silks, as metals, as stores and materials. The importation of English piece-goods has been well sustained; but unfortunately the drought and distress in northern India affecting many classes of natives who are customers for our English fabrics, has caused many markets in the interior of the country to be slack and dull.

While on the subject of customs, I shall note that we have recently issued for the first time a volume of the statistics of the foreign trade and navigation for British India, prepared after the model afforded by the Board of Trade in London. Whatever may be said as to the deficiency of current statistics in India, such remarks will no longer apply to the returns of our foreign trade. Now, what does this volume show? Why, that the total foreign trade (merchandize and treasure) amounted to 101 millions in value in 1867-68, against 95 millions, in the preceding year, showing an increase of 6 millions, or 6 per cent. Just nine years ago in 1860, Mr. Wilson, when describing the financial dangers of that era, mentioned as a pillar of strength the fact that in three decades of years (that is, 30 years) the trade had sprung from 14 millions sterling in value to 60 millions. Since then another decade has passed away, the 60 millions total has risen to more than 100 millions, and the trade is still rising. Again, in Mr. Wilson's time, the Customs Revenue was just under 2¾ millions. It is a little over that now: and this, notwithstanding that the duties have been reduced from 20 and 10 per cent. to 7½ and 5 per cent., and that full 130 articles have been wiped out from the list of dutiable merchandize at the Customs House! Although only one-half or one-third of the old rate of duties is now taken, nevertheless the revenue has more than recovered itself within nine years.

Further, these latest trade returns disclose some striking facts indicative of that sort of prosperity which is the real basis of national finance. For instance, India is now taking annually full 20 millions sterling worth of English fabrics, cotton, silk, and woollen. On the other hand, she is sending away annually to England and the colonies some 8 millions sterling worth of her agricultural produce, grains, seeds, and fibres, skins and wool. This, too, is exclusive of opium and cotton. The manner in which the exportation of cotton—on which the wealth of Central and Western India so largely depends—has been sustained, even since the close of the American war, is remarkable. Before the war, that is, before 1861, India used to send to England not more than one-fourth of the quantity which America sent. During the war, while the American production fell off, India exported as much as a million and a half of bales a year, and is still sending but little less than that quantity. The American cotton has now of course regained somewhat of its former position. But still the quantity seems hardly to exceed 1½ or 1¾ million of bales which India now contributes. The great position which India is acquiring in the cotton marts of England is owing not only to the stimulus afforded by the American war, but to the efforts persistently made by the British Government through its own Special Commissioners to improve the culture of the indigenous staple, to ensure the produce being properly cleaned and packed, and transported without damage to the seaboard: all which is aided by the pressing with European machinery fast springing into use in the interior of the country. Again, the progress is remarkable with the articles produced in India chiefly through the exertions of our own countrymen. For India is now sending away annually 8 millions of pounds of tea and 37 millions of pounds of coffee; while the value of her indigo export is nearly 2 millions sterling per annum, and of her silk 1¼ millions. That these results should be achieved through the direct agency of a handful of non-official English gentlemen, is one among the many wonders of the time.

Next, for opium, in round numbers the budget estimate showed under 8½ millions: the regular estimate shows upwards of 8¾ millions, being an increase of half a million. This arises not at all on the Malwa or Bombay opium, but almost entirely on Bengal opium. So far as can be seen, the Malwa opium is yielding much about the amount that was anticipated. The duty being a fixed duty of Rs. 600 a chest, the fiscal yield depends entirely on the number of chests sent for exportation; and that number has as yet corresponded closely with the estimate. But the prices obtained at the Calcutta opium sales have gone considerably beyond the budget estimate. In that estimate Mr. Massey assumed a price of Rs. 1,250 (£125) per chest. For the previous year he had assumed only Rs. 1,150. Finding that this latter estimate had been exceeded by the reality, he decided to go higher for this year, and so he took Rs. 1,250, an apparently high rate, according to experience of several recent years, expressing, however, a good hope that this enhanced estimate would prove moderate and would be outdone by the reality. And surely enough it has been so outdone. For up to date the auction prices have averaged Rs. 1,380 a chest, and sometimes have even stopped the high price of Rs. 1,400. Further, this fiscal increase has accrued notwithstanding that the Bengal authorities have only been able to bring 47,235 chests into the market instead of 48,000, or 765 chests short of what was to have been expected. This deficiency of supply was caused by the shortness of the crop of last year in the Behar Province, which for want of seasonable showers was less than it should have been on the area under culture.

The receipt side for 1868-69 being thus satisfactory, how stands the expenditure side? Now, here the first noticeable feature is this, that the ordinary expenditure of all kinds, according to the improved definition, has risen from 46½ millions in the budget estimate to 50¼ millions in the regular estimate, showing an increase of 3¾ millions. But this increase is not really so formidable as it looks; for by the improved classification 1¾ millions for military buildings and for communications and embankments, which were excluded from the ordinary expenditure in the budget estimate, have now been included, causing, of course, a corresponding diminution of the extraordinary expenditure. And this leaves 2 millions of increase to be accounted for.

Now, the Council will be glad to hear that this increase has not arisen upon the ordinary civil and military charges incurred in India. On the contrary, these heads of charge show rather a saving than otherwise. For instance, the regular estimate shows a reduction on the budget of £60,000 under the charge for collecting land revenue; of £50,000 for collecting the salt revenue; of £75,000 under law and justice; of £70,000 under police; of £100,000 for the army, and this saving has been effected after defraying the extra charges (some £50,000) for the recent expedition in Hazara. All these savings speak volumes for the rigour with which economy has been enforced during the year by the various executive authorities, and for the precision now attained in our system of audit and account. On the whole, the budget expenditure for civil and military charges in India stood at 35½ millions, and the real expenditure comes out at that very sum with but a slight difference. And even that difference is explained by our having paid £200,000 (not originally estimated for) of Berar surplus to the Nizam in the just discharge of our obligations on that score. Much has often been said of the uncertainty of Indian accounts. These figures go to show that as regards the civil and military expenditure *in India*—which is of course well under our control—there is no such uncertainty, and that what is budgetted for under these heads will not materially be exceeded.

Where, then, has the increase over the budget estimate occurred? Why, it is attributable to public works ordinary, to expenses connected with railways, and to unavoidable expenditure in England, as I must proceed to show.

The budget grant for public works ordinary amounted, according to the improved classification, to 5¾ millions. The regular estimate shows that expenditure will be incurred up to 6 millions; showing an increase of ¼rd of a million. The increase has arisen from various causes, among which may be mentioned the outlay on central jails, and the execution of works for the relief of the population suffering from scarcity in the drought whereby some parts of India are visited.

I have just above stated that 1¾ million classed in the budget under extraordinary expenditure had by the new classification in the revised estimate been transferred in the ordinary expenditure. Of this amount, 1¼ million is for the great military barracks. As explained by my predecessor last year, the scheme for new barracks for European troops throughout India was to cost from 10 to 11 millions, and the work was to be done in a period of five years. It is hoped that the estimated cost may not be materially exceeded, but to secure this result the most unremitting vigilance will be needed. Be this as it may, however, the period of construction will certainly be prolonged, for the five years have now elapsed, but the work is not half done; and out of the 10 millions only 5 have been spent, leaving at least 5 yet to be laid out. But the designs had to be elaborated by the best military engineers in India, and then sent to the first sanitary authorities in England for approval. Then new sites had to be selected after long enquiry as to salubrity and the like

the instance, and acting under the supervision of my predecessor Sir Charles Trevelyan.

I have given much thought to a subject which has long engaged the attention of the Government of India, namely, the financial relations between the Central Government of India and the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay. I cannot say more at present, as the question is still under consideration.

I have now cleared the way for dealing with the third and the most interesting part of my subject, namely, the budget estimate for the coming year, 1869-70. I shall touch first on the receipts and then on the expenditure.

(To be concluded to-morrow.)

ABSTRACT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following officially-prepared abstract of the Budget may be useful to some readers who may not care to read the whole of Sir R. Temple's elaborate speech :—

The Budget exposition is divided into three parts, first, the actuals for 1867-68 ; second, the regular estimate for 1868-69 ; third, the budget estimate for 1869-70

The entire outlay on the new barracks is included in the account of ordinary expenditure of each of the above three years. The extraordinary expenditure for reproductive public works comprises the irrigational operations, the special fund work at Bombay, and the State railways including the lines between Calcutta and Port Canning, and between Lahore and Peshawur.

The revenues for 1867-68 amount to £48,429,644, or 48½ millions ; the ordinary expenditure to £49,437,339, or 49½ millions ; the extraordinary expenditure to £602,462 ; total ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, £50,039,801, or 50 millions: deficit, including only ordinary expenditure, £1,007,695, or 1 million ; deficit, including extraordinary expenditure, £1,610,517, or 1½ millions.

The revenues of regular estimate for 1868-69 amount to £49,288,700, or 49½ millions ; the ordinary expenditure to £50,259,171, or 50½ millions ; the extraordinary expenditure to £1,830,773, or 1½ million ; total of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, £52,089,944, or 52 millions : deficit, including only ordinary expenditure, £970,471, or 1 million ; deficit, including ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, £2,801,244, or 2½ millions.

By budget estimate for 1869-70 the revenues amount to £49,340,840, or 49½ millions ; the ordinary expenditure to £49,288,190, or 49½ millions ; showing an equilibrium of income and ordinary expenditure with a small surplus of £52,650.

The military expenditure in India for 1869-70 set down at £12,850,000), or 12½ millions. Necessity for reduction adverted to.

The extraordinary expenditure is proposed to be for 1869-70 £3,565,800, or 3½ millions, for reproductive works. The above extraordinary expenditure comprises £2,705,000 for irrigation, including amount paid in England for purchase of Orissa Irrigation Company's undertakings, £500,000, for special fund works at Bombay, and £360,800 for the Lahore and Peshawur Railway.

The existing Certificate Tax is to be replaced by an Income Tax of one per cent. on all persons whose incomes are above Rs. (500) five hundred per annum, to be assessed roughly according to a schedule but without calling for returns. Estimated proceeds of income tax for 1869-70, £900,000.

The amounts of new loans are 2 millions, to be raised by Secretary of State, of which half a million is for renewal of old loan in England ; half a million to be raised in India for debentures of short terms not exceeding twelve months, to replenish the cash balances ; half a million for renewal of debentures in India ; and two millions proposed to be raised according to such instructions as the Secretary of State may give, which instructions will be solicited. Total amount of all loans, 5 millions, of which 3½ millions are for new debt and 1 million for renewal of old debt and half a million to supplement possible temporary deficiencies.

A Bill for income tax has been introduced into the Legislative Council.

A slight revision of the customs tariff, with a view to reduction of tariff valuation for certain articles, has also been introduced.

No change in customs, nor in the salt duties. But consideration of the salt duties mentioned. The revision of stamp duties not yet come into effect.

The question of localization of finances of Madras and Bombay alluded to, but no opinion pronounced.

There is not to be any part of the opium revenue reserved.

General and incidental allusions to the state of trade ; to railway traffic receipts and working expenses ; to the supervision of cotton affairs ; to the paper currency note circulation ; to gold currency ; to savings banks and money order department ; the new tariffs for post office and electric telegraphs ; and other subjects.

The advances in India for the Abyssinian expedition alluded to ; approximate amount stated at 7 millions, which is in due process of recovery from Her Majesty's Government ; the greater part having been already recovered.

The further extension of railways in India is adverted to.

The improvement in Accounts Department by Messrs. Foster and Whiffen acknowledged.

CONVENT LIFE IN ENGLAND.

WE continue from yesterday's issue the report of the extraordinary case of *Saurin* vs. *Starr and another*, heard before the Court of Queen's Bench.

On Tuesday, Feb. 9, Father Matthews was cross-examined. He said that he did not consider the diocesan bishop had power to absolve from all vows, except that of chastity, or that he had power to expel. There was a document read at the commencement of the proceedings from the bishop admonishing the commission not to do or permit anything that would render themselves liable to any action for libe or civil process. The next witness was the plaintiff's brother, Mr. Patrick Saurin. He described the appearance of his sister when he visited her in 1866 :—

I kissed her cheek ; it was as cold as marble. I was so much distressed at her appearance that I could not speak to her for some minutes. She appeared weak and tottering, and was badly clothed. Her appearance gave me great pain. Her hair was cut, and she wore a rag of a cap on her head. I thought in her then state she could not live long. I had taken pen and ink with me, and at my dictation she wrote a letter to the superior. It stated that she would never leave the convent of her own free will, but that if the superior wished to put her out she was to do it them, as I would take charge of her. I asked to see Mrs. Starr. She and Mrs. Kennedy came in. Mrs. Starr did not acknowledge me and I introduced myself to her. I was very much affected, and I asked her if she had any womanly or Christian feeling. I told her I thought she could not be devoid of them, and asked her to look at the state to which she had reduced my poor sister. She turned round to Mr. Kennedy, and they sarcastically smiled at my remark. Mrs. Starr said my sister did not belong to the order, and she might go. I said, " Very well, give her to me." I took her by the hand and said I would protect her. Mrs. Starr would not hand her to me, because she said she did not wish to implicate herself. They then left the room, and I remained a short time with my sister, and afterwards I left. As I left the hall a nun came and bowed my sister upstairs. On May 1st, 1866, I again visited my sister, having previously received a letter from my sister asking me to come over. It stated she was ill, and did not expect to leave the convent except in her coffin. Her appearance was so changed that Sir Henry Cooper, an eminent medical man at Hull, saw my sister the next morning. She came into the room followed by two nuns. I left the room, but before doing so I asked the nuns to retire also, but they declined. I returned and asked Sir Henry if he did not wish to see my sisters alone. He said, " Never mind, Mr. Saurin." I asked them a second time to retire, but they would not. It was a large room, but they took up a position near Sir Henry and my sister. After Sir Henry came out she informed him and me that she had not told him all because the sisters were present. From what Sir Henry said I considered it necessary to remove my sister. I went the following day with a cab. Mrs. Starr was all politeness, and I was shown into a room with a fire. She retired, and returned with Mr. Collins and Mrs. Kennedy. He commenced conversing with me upon the subject, but I consider it a piece of impudence on his part to interfere, and I declined to have anything to say to him. I asked for my sister. Mr. Collins said he belonged to a paper, and could expose the matter. I told him not to insult me. I left the room and went into the reception-room where I saw Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Kennedy. My sister was given over to me and I took her away.

Another brother, Michael Saurin, gave evidence of an interview with his sister being cut short, and Mrs. Starr and the bishop refusing to see him. During the day a document was handed in by the defendants, on which some conversations occurred :—

The Solicitor-General—This is marked " Copy—Extract."

Mr. Mellish—We have not got the original, but an extract or draft of what Mrs. Starr wrote to the bishop.

The Solicitor-General—I should like to see the original. Extract is something taken out of a whole. I should like to see what it is taken out of. Copy implies an original and extract a whole.

Mr. Mellish—I cannot explain it. It may be that Mrs. Starr only took copies of the material points of her letter to the bishop.

The Lord Chief Justice—It seem, Mr. Solicitor-General, that this is all you are likely to get.

Sir Henry Cooper (physician, of Hull) gave evidence of his visit to Miss Saurin. He corroborated the evidence that the two nuns remained close to the plaintiff during his visit, and refused to leave her :—

That plaintiff was most insufficiently clothed. She complained of extreme weakness, nausea, want of appetite, great coldness, and that she was getting very thin—she appeared emaciated. I questioned her. She told me she could not eat, and on pressing her, she said the quality of the food was bad. Her circulation was feeble and cold, and her hands were almost blue. She was in a very weak condition, but not suffering from disease. She appeared to be under constraint. Her manner was quiet and earnest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins—There was no physical restraint, was there to prevent her giving information ? Witness—No.

The Lord Chief Justice—There might be moral constraint quite as efficacious as physical restraint.

Mr. Roberts, plaintiff's attorney, deposed that he took every means to subpœna Dr. O'Hanlan and Father Saurin, but without effect :—

Mr. Hawkins—I shall make no their remarks on their absence. (Laughter.)

The Solicitor-General—My learned friend's candour is touching. (Renewed laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—The gravity of Mr. Hawkins's remark was enough to make me smile. (Loud laughter.)

A large number of letters were put in and read. In one to the bishop, Mrs. Starr stated that Miss Saurin had, with the aid of her brother and Father Matthews, " an able man of the world, who feared a disgrace in his family," trumped up a story against her ; that an edifice of falsehood had been erected on a small foundation of truth. She added that Sister Scholastica's family were clever, wily people. The plaintiff wrote to the bishop saying :—

My cross is a heavy one ; I am alone and desolate—alone with God. I placed the whole matter in the adorable heart of Christ and of his loving Mother. . . . He will never send me out into the world I have never loved. Never, never, or allow me to be driven from a religious life after 16 years, nearly half my life. Pray ask the reverend Mother in charity to allow me a little time alone, and a pen, ink, and paper, to prepare for my trial. Once more I ask your lordship to be present.

The Solicitor-General said that several of the letters had been handed to him for the first time that day. The " rules and orders" were then put in. That closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Hawkins then opened the defence. He submitted that no evidence had been offered on the count for libel, and said :—

I undertake on the part of the defendants, if I am properly and correctly instructed, to remove the impressions which the plaintiff's statements might have made on your minds, and show you that the tale which has enlisted so much sympathy in her favour and created so much prejudice against the defendants is untrue. I will not say it is untrue in all its details, but that in its main particulars it is grossly exaggerated, and I intend to show upon what a very small foundation of truth a superstructure of exaggeration has been erected which I believe will crumble to the ground.

In conclusion, the learned counsel said he was afraid the case must occupy a considerable time longer, but the jury would not grudge the time in order to fathom the matter. The question of damages—the amount, if for a million pounds—would affect the defendants nothing. They had nothing to lose. (Loud laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—" And they have nothing with which to pay."

Mr. Hawkins—" No, my lord. (Renewed laughter.) But what I was about to say, the money consideration was nothing to them in comparison with character, which they considered of paramount importance." The further hearing was then adjourned.

On Wednesday, Feb. 10, Mrs. Mary Ann Starr, one of the defendants, was examined. She appeared in the dress of the Order of Mercy. In answer to Mr. Mellish, Q.C., she said :—

I have ceased to be mother superior of the Hull convent since July, 1867. I entered the Bagot-street convent in July, 1850, and was made a professed sister in January, 1853. In August, 1855, I was transferred to Clifford, and a week after my arrival I was made superior. That was by the authority of Dr. Briggs, the Roman Catholic bishop. Miss Saurin entered the Bagot-street convent in November, 1850. The Book of Customs in force at Bagot-street was that in force at Clifford and Hull, with the exception of one alteration introduced with respect to visitors. (The new rule enjoined that the sisters were not to make childish complaints about not seeing their friends oftener, and they were to abstain from referring to conversations in the parlour and in the community-room.) She said the Bagot-street convent ceased to have any authority over her after she left Ireland. She was not more intimate with Miss Saurin than with any of the other sisters until after her profession. After that they were more thrown together in consequence of their having common duties. Miss Saurin used even then to complain of not being kindly treated by the superiors. Witness endeavoured to reconcile her to her life. She asked to have Miss Saurin transferred to England because she thought she would be useful for needlework ; she was not educated enough for the other departments. She was employed at teaching needlework in the schools, and also at housekeeping. In 1856 witness saw Mrs. Saurin in Dublin. She complained of the manner in which her daughter had been treated at Bagot-street, and said that she should never go back there again. Between Hull and Clifford the largest number of sisters they ever had up to 1866 was 24. In August, 1857, Mrs. Kennedy was appointed mother assistant also by Dr. Briggs.

Mr. Mellish—How had Miss Saurin conducted herself up to that time ?

Mrs. Starr—She had been particularly inobservant of the rules, especially of the rule of silence. She learned from Mrs. Kennedy that she was too intimate with externs, particularly so with the young women attending the night schools. She also complained that she was unpunctual at choir and at meals. Witness spoke to Miss Saurin on the subject of these complaints, and she said she would try to improve. At the same time she denied the charges at first, and tried to excuse herself. For about eight months of 1858 Miss Saurin was with her at Hull, and she was also with her from April, 1859, to July, 1860. In 1858 she was housekeeper, and also taught needlework. From witness's own observation, she could affirm that in those years Miss Saurin was very irregular and unpunctual. She was much given to talking to externs and to other disobedience to orders. But she could not recollect the particulars of that disobedience. Miss Saurin was likewise guilty of insincerity—when accused of faults, she would give evasive answers, and be ultimately obliged to admit her faults. A superior of a convent expects acknowledgment of faults before they are proved. At that time she was continually speaking to Miss Saurin on the subject of her faults. Miss Saurin was also guilty of breaches of the vow of poverty, and witness warned her that when she came to die she would grievously repent those breaches of her vow. She had articles of clothing, such as bits of calico, by her, which she had no right to. Miss Saurin said it remained over after making up some bedding. In the next place Miss Saurin had in her cell a book of devotions belonging to another sister, and which she must have known belonged to that other sister. Miss Saurin said she found it. She afterwards acknowledged her fault. On the occasion of Cardinal Wiseman's visit to the convent, Miss Saurin appropriated a pair of Mrs. Kennedy's boots without leave. She repeatedly saw Miss Saurin eat out of meal times ; one day she saw her go into the pantry, witness asked her a question, but she was unable to answer as her mouth was too full, at the same time the lower part of her face was covered with grease. Miss Saurin was so ashamed of herself that she almost fainted. It was Miss Saurin's duty to have come to dinner when witness was present, but she generally found some excuse for absenting herself. She thought at that time that some extra nourishment was necessary for Miss Saurin, and it was ordered to be prepared for her, but she had no authority to prepare it for herself. When refectorian she was partial in her distribution of food. She used to give better food to the seniors than to the juniors. Witness thereupon changed the plates, and when they were uncovered the unfair distribution was made apparent. The seniors had the worst of it that day. Witness certainly had a worse dinner than usual. It was not true that Miss Saurin was sent back to Clifford to get up the schools again—she was removed because of her bad example to the other sisters. At Hull she had more opportunities of gossiping with the school girls and visitors. In 1858 she went with Miss Saurin to Dublin. She saw her friends as often as they came, and for as long as she wished them to remain with her. Witness saw Mrs. Saurin, but nothing passed between them beyond ordinary conversation.

Mr. Mellish—Either in 1860 or at any other time did you ask Miss Saurin to divulge her confessions ?

Witness—No. But Miss Saurin volunteered statements as to what had passed between her and her confessor. Witness had complained of her using too affectionate a tone in her letters to her relations ; her language was not sufficiently restrained. To write to her uncle, although he was a priest, " My ever dearest Uncle," exceeded the limits of language enjoined upon the witness when she was a novice. Miss Saurin upon that occasion told her that she had consulted her confessor upon the subject of the language she was to employ in writing to her relatives. Witness repeated that she had never required Miss Saurin to disclose what had passed in the confessional, nor had she ever called upon any of the other sisters to do so.

The witness then referred to the rules and the customs of the convent, which the plaintiff had bound herself to obey and charged her with many breaches of the discipline of the institution. Amongst these were the following :—Breaking the rule of silence, familiarity with seculars, irregularity in the performance of her duties, want of punctuality, disobedience of orders, unkindness to the school children, want of truth and sincerity, endeavouring to deceive, secreting articles in her cell, eating between meals, gathering gooseberries from the garden and so forth. She then proceeded :—

In May, 1863, I went over to Clifford, and it was then I took away Miss Saurin's watch. Up to a certain time the sisters were allowed to have watches ; but I introduced a rule that, as the watches became out of order, they should be given up to me. I was going to provide clocks, as being more generally useful. I got clocks for general use. The watches I have still. I did not have watches repaired on account of the expense. I thought it more economical to have clocks. The present mother superior has eight or nine of the watches. Miss Saurin's watch has been given back to her. I asked for her watch when I went over, because I understood it was out of order. She went to her cell and brought me the watch. I think I went with her. In handing it to me she said, " It is not my watch ; it belongs to my brother." I said, " That can scarcely be," and I opened the watch and showed her the words engraved on the cover, " The gift of her loving father, M. Saurin." She then said when her father gave it to her she had told him perhaps she would not be allowed to keep it, and that he said then, " I only lend it to you ; it shall be Tom's watch." But I think at that time her brother was not living. She had leave to have that watch as her own, and as the property of the community ; but it was a breach of our rules to have a watch as a loan from an extern and to have retained it she ought first to have obtained permission. Nothing was said about disposing of the watch in a lottery.

The Lord Chief Justice—Did you take away the watches of other sisters at the same time ?—I took away some previously and some subsequently.

By Mr. Mellish—The watch was out of repair when I took it. I next saw Miss Saurin in 1863. She came over to the annual retreat in August, 1863. She spoke then, in general terms, of her own disobedience, which, she said, gave her a great deal of trouble. I said to her that it was customary with the sisters to particularise. She said she could not particularise, because her friends were so much mixed up with her that, if she told her faults to me, it would compromise her friends. I ordered her then to write a monthly statement of her faults to me, as all the other absent sisters were to do, from that time. They were only external faults and violation of rules. I did not tell her that when she returned to Clifford she would have to endure great penance and suffering. She said she was very sorry for the faults she had committed. She wished me, in her name, to beg pardon of the Clifford community, and to tell them she was resolved to do better forthe future. I told the community and asked them in her presence to help her in every way that they could. I never told her that she would have to wear coarse cast clothes of lay sisters if she remained in the convent, or anything to that effect. I never said in August, 1863, she would never be able to endure the punishment which would be put upon her. I told her she was to have no unnecessary communication with externs, and I ordered the local superior to be more vigilant. She then went to Clifford and remained until the June of next year. I don't remember that I ordered any additional duties to be put upon her ; but at the end of every retreat the duties are changed, and Miss Saurin may have had more or less to do, but I don't remember any special directions. I did not order that work should be specially done by her. Brushing and polishing floors and cleaning cells are done by all the sisters. I do not do so myself at present, but I have done so. No order was given by me that Miss Saurin should be put to more than ordinary domestic work, or that she was to have any different food to the other sisters. I received the monthly letters which have been read.

The court then adjourned till the next morning.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" ".—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mo's sight above £50 2s. 0 1/8d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 15/16d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 13/16d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 11/16d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 11 5/8d. "
On Scotland do. ... "
On Ireland do. ... "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11 9/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocomada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills or Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. .....at 1s. 11 15/16d. "
3 do. .....at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. .....at 1s. 11 13/16d. "
1 do. .....at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand (Head Office) .....at 1s. 11⅛d. "

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 ; and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the " Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

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The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.

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J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
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This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

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Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 1 0	82 12 8			

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Agents, London Assurance Corporation

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. | and
J. Dunbar, Esq. | E. Morris, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progress to course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total Number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,580,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 31st December 1865 were... ... £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to be obtained from it.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in the Management.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not Immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits ; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq. | James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling ; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859	£228,314
Do. 1861	292,402
Do. 1863	341,568
Do. 1865	414,733
Do. 1867	460,552
Showing an increase over 1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860	£ 73,150
Do. 1862	105,703
Do. 1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in the Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., / Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. | R. W. Jones, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John T. Pearson, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. | Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. | N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS.—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Harwood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS.—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool ; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London ; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil ives and Military lives in civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,900,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

S. L. Acland, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
H. Somerville,